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SACRIFICE

The word "sacrifice" is to-day on every tongue. The splendid sacrifice made by the men who have volunteered, the splendid sacrifice expressed in the various contributions—although few of these have approached sacrifice—are all commented upon and commended. And yet we realize but dimly what the extent of this sacrifice has been. Daily we see on our streets hundreds of young men, apparently care free, happy, jovial, companionable, and as we watch them swing along in the cheery march to the lively strains of a rollicking marching song, we do not usually think of the sacrifice. And yet sacrifice it is beyond our thinking. These young men, some of them the only help on the home farm, some of them only sons, some of them husbands and fathers with wives and little ones dependent upon them at home, have made and are making a sacrifice that the stay-at-homes never dream of.

It is a fact that many of them before leaving home were obliged to assign half and sometimes more than half of their small pittance in order that help could be hired to take their places on the farms they were leaving. We know the difficulty there was in procuring farm help before the war. We know that many farms throughout the province were dependent upon an only remaining son and in very many cases these remaining sons have volunteered. To do so the wages received as soldiers must be turned over to the help that is to take their places on the farm while they themselves go out to face discomfort and danger and possible death. This is their sacrifice. Is it too much to expect that those whose comforts remain, whose business is as usual, whose earnings are still assured, should out of their abundance and their comforts and their unimpaird earnings, give a little to lighten the sacrifice, to make it easier and pleasanter and more healthful for them?

We must learn more fully the meaning of the word sacrifice. It has become a sort of stereotyped word that is losing its meaning for us. To those, however, who are daily drilling, sometimes in discomfort, to fit them for what is ahead, and whose earnings are cheerfully given to "keep the home fires burning," to keep the old home farm from the mortgage, to these the word still has all its meaning, and as we admire their manly march or listen to their cheery song let us not forget what it has cost them to don the uniform of the King. And if we are asked occasionally to do something for their comfort, let us not meanly say they should provide their own comforts out of their dollar and ten cents a day. Out of that dollar and ten cents a day some of them are paying the wages of the men who have taken their places on the farm. We must not let them do all the sacrificing and take all the risk. After we have "given until it hurts" we shall still owe them.

BEFORE AND AFTER THE WAR

As the war drags its weary length towards either the exhaustion or the defeat of the enemy it is interesting to note the conditions that existed before the war among the now belligerents. According to the Statesman's Year Book, Great Britain's foreign trade, imports and exports, amounted, in round numbers, to eight billions in 1913, the year before the war. In the same year the foreign trade of Germany aggregated five and a quarter billions, of France three billions. It may be noted here that in that year the foreign trade of the United States aggregated a little over four billions. Germany's trade, it will be seen, came second to that of Great Britain. In that year Great Britain's exports amounted to a little over three and a quarter billions; Germany's nearly two and a half billions, and France's nearly two billions.

One of the effects of the war has been to suspend for the time being Germany's whole five billions of foreign commerce, while forcing out of employment three million tons of shipping. The other belligerents are "doing business as usual." What it means to Germany to have her commerce thus tied up is inconceivable and it cannot be prolonged without serious hardship to her people. This hardship is already being experienced and has been expressed in bread riots and in "feeling" sent out with a view to ascertaining what terms of peace may be expected.

Against this hardship we must place as an offset the organization, magnificent from a military point of view, the great resources and the patriotism, enforced it may be, of the German people. Every man, woman, and child of Germany, regardless of age, position or condition is in the war for the Fatherland, to fight for it, to starve for it, to wage war for it by fair means or foul, the latter usually preferred. The exhaustion of such a people, inevitable as it must be, will necessarily be a slow process and, although already in sight, is by no means near the point when they must beg for mercy and accept such terms as may be doled out to them.

There is already a good deal of speculation as to

how the trade policies of the future will be adjusted. Germany will come out of the war exhausted, and crippling indemnities will be exacted of her. Nevertheless, she will make a desperate struggle to regain the footing she has lost. And her loss is not merely the temporary withdrawal of her ships from the sea, the temporary holding up of her foreign trade. She will have lost her customers throughout the world and she will be obliged to open new accounts. In this the record she made for herself during the war will not tend to make friends for her. When peace comes it is highly probable that a series of hostile tariffs will be imposed calculated to restrain German trade and stimulate that of her Allied enemies. These are only some of the difficulties against which Germany will have to contend after the war, and it will be some years before she regains the respectable place "in the sun" that she has forfeited. Germany's best market was Great Britain and that door will in all probability be closed against her.

Before these policies are arranged, however, the war must be brought to an end, the Allies will take care of the settlement. What is needed now is men and more men, munitions and more munitions, and the more generously these are provided the sooner will the end come.

A GOOD SUGGESTION

The Canadian Military Gazette says: "Last year soldiers were used quite extensively to harvest the crop. This was common sense, and no doubt they will again be permitted to assist in this way, with the crop of 1916. The point we wish to make is that they should be not only permitted but encouraged to assist IN SOWING THIS YEAR'S CROP."

Taking Canada as a whole there was never so much need for spring work on the farm as this year. THAT WORK CANNOT BE DONE WITH THE SUPPLY OF LABOUR LEFT UPON THE LAND. In every part of this country we have soldiers in course of preparation, thousands of whom, in the aggregate, are farmers, who might very well be spared for a month in the spring to help put in the crop. Many of these men have not yet received their rifles, and are doing little more than "hardening up" by taking constant physical drill and route marches. If farm work can be beaten for "hardening up," the writer has yet to learn it, he is very much, indeed, from Missouri.

From this time on, till the end of the war, we are likely to have in Canada never less than one hundred thousand under arms. To make the best use of these economically as well as from the military standpoint is the duty of this country, and many honourable gentlemen in Parliament who are at present wrangling for party advantage might far better spend their time in working out this problem. WE WANT TO WIN THIS WAR. WE CAN'T WIN IT WITHOUT MEN. WE CAN'T HAVE MEN WITHOUT MONEY. WE CAN'T HAVE MONEY WITHOUT PRODUCTION. THE FARM IS OUR BIGGEST PRODUCER, AND SO MUST BE OUR CHIEF CONSIDERATION."

FALL OF ERZERUM

Grand Duke Nicholas, in announcing to the Czar the capture of the city of Erzerum, said: "God has granted the brave troops of the army of the Caucasus such great help that Erzerum has been taken after five days unprecedented assault. I am inexpressibly happy to announce this victory to Your Majesty."

The taking of this Armenian city meant much more for the Russians than its military significance, although that also is a great consideration. It will be remembered that it was in this city of Erzerum that the Turks a few months ago committed such unspeakable atrocities in the extermination of practically the whole Christian population. The Russian peasants see in it a triumph of the Cross over the Crescent, an earnest of the day when the Mosque of St Sophia in Constantinople shall be restored to its former place as the home of the orthodox religion.

Besides its religious significance to the Russians, the occupation of Erzerum is of great military importance. The city is one of the oldest in Armenia. It has been ruled by Persian, Roman, Saracen, Seljuk, Turk, and Ottoman. It was a frontier fort of the Eastern Roman Empire fifteen hundred years ago. The Turks have held it for four hundred years. Twice during that time the Russians have been temporarily in possession. In 1829 they took it by storm and garrisoned it for two months. In 1878 they occupied it for a few months by consent while negotiations were proceeding for the peace established under the treaties of San Stefano and Berlin. On that occasion they had unsuccessfully attacked Erzerum after capturing the Camel's Neck—or the Camel's Hump—range to the east, on which the earthworks and forts defending the city are located. During the opening months of the present war, the Russians again got almost within striking distance of Erzerum, but the defences were then too strong to be attacked, and Turkish reinforcements shortly thereafter drove the Russians back within their own frontier. The roads of Armenia, centre in Erzerum, and now that the Turks have been deprived of the use of the Black Sea ports, their armies in Armenia, in Mesopotamia, and in Western Persia are likely to come to grief for lack of supplies and ammunition: Urfa, near railroad of the Bagdad Railway, is the nearest point from which relief can come by rail, and Urfa is over 250 miles from Erzerum as the crow flies, with great mountain ranges intervening. If any considerable part of the Turkish army has been cut off in or near the city and forced to capitulate, there is nothing to prevent the Russians from sweeping half-way across Asia Minor before the veterans of Gallipoli can be thrown into action against them.

ISLAND FRIENDS MEET IN ENGLAND

Corp. Grafton V. Enman, son of Mr. and Mrs. Osbert Enman, Vernon, writes home as follows:—
 Western Hanger, Cr., England
 Feb. 3, 1916

Dear Mother—Received your last letter in Bramshott. I just finished serving out blankets to the men in my hut, so am taking the opportunity of writing to you since I have the chance.
 We left Bramshott on the 1st of Feb., arrived here that night. The name of this place is Western Hanger. We have a little stone path to get to the hut, but about a foot wide, and if you get off at night in the dark you will go nearly to your knees in mud and water. We have a good hut to sleep in so we are O. K. We could not find any bonnets to lay our blankets on, so McQueen and I took a torch and explored the old storeroom and got a couple of coffin covers and slept on them. It is raining hard now. The boys used to kick about Bramshott, but here it is worse for mud, but I think it is all in the training to fit us for the trenches. I have to keep the windows covered so you can't see a glint of light from the outside. This place is only six miles from Shortcliffe and Folkstone on the coast and there has been a lot of people killed here by Zeppelin raids. A man is not allowed to stand in a doorway with the door ajar after night here. I promised the first man over the wall to him. I saw G. Boyle in Bramshott just before we left. He was back from the front wounded and is a man from Charlottetown, I drilled with him last spring in the old drill shed in Charlottetown. He left in the 55th reinforcements in Sussex and sure can tell some tales of no man's land. I also received a letter from W. Vessey, who is somewhere in France and is well, but of course could not tell what they were doing as all letters are censored there. I think we will leave here as a battalion soon for France, or Egypt, or have a reinforcement of our own and sent over. If so I am going to jump in with the reinforcements as spring will soon open up in France now. I have all kinds of clothes and socks. Just drew a pair of white socks and gave a pair of those socks you sent me to a chap from the Island as I have all kinds of them. I am going to send you a box of souvenirs. I must close now.

CPL. GRAFTON V. ENMAN,
 444-63 55 Batt. C. Co.,
 Western Hanger, Nr. Hythe,
 Kent, England
 (Pat. please copy)

ISLAND BOY PROUD OF SCOTCH DESCENT
 Pte. W. Ray Gunn, formerly of New London, who enlisted at Winnipeg and was formerly a conductor of the C. N. Railway, writes home as follows:—
 Hythe,
 Dec. 25, Xmas.
 My Dear Mother—Your two most welcome letters received, so am answering today. Well mother, this is Xmas day, and one of the finest dinners I have ever had in my life. Some of our boys are away on leave and there were only five of us here in our house so we ate three in a few shillings and got some extras. We had a real fine turkey and a dandy plum pudding and a lady who lives next door to us sent us a cake nearly a foot high with flags and all kinds of decorations on it and on the being was written A Merry Xmas to our Canadian Boys. We also had all kinds of fruit, nuts, etc., and taking it all through we have had a very pleasant but quiet day as there is very little going on here. Just now as things are not like they used to be. The box you sent has not arrived yet, but don't worry as it takes so long and sometimes they go astray for weeks at a time.
 I had a card from Elmer McKay, so they arrived O. K. They are about 100 miles from here at a place called Hornham, Sussex Co. I wrote to him and expect an answer soon. Don't worry about me going to the front. It will be some time yet. I met Hart Whitehead from Kensington a few days ago. Well mother dear I guess I have told you all the news. The weather is still wet. I hope it will soon clear up. Love to all.

PTE. W. R. GUNN,
 No. 2 Company,
 30th Res. Batt. C. E. F.,
 Hythe, Kent, Eng.

January 27, 1916
 My Dear Mother—I should have written you some few days ago, but as I was up in Scotland for six days you know I was very busy and say, I had the time of my life. There were three of us. First place we went to was Edinburgh, where we stayed two days and had such a lovely time. It is a beautiful city and everyone was as good to us. I never used to like the Scotch people, but they are the best people I have ever met. While in Edinburgh we visited several old castles also saw Sir Walter Scott's monument which in itself is worth going to see. From Edinburgh we went to Glasgow, which is a very busy city compared to Edinburgh, but is not nearly so beautiful. We met the same reception in Glasgow. Everyone was so very good to us that I hated to go back to camp. I tried to get a lot of "Heather" to send to you but I succeeded in getting two small pieces and I am sending them to you in this letter. I met a lot of people with the same names as myself. Especially in Edinburgh. There are an awful lot of "Guns," tell father that I said I was very proud to be of Scotch descent, both on your side and his, because the Scotch people sure showed me the time of my life and you know I never says anything about the Scotch why send them to me. It made me feel good to see the hills all covered with snow. It reminded me so much of Canada.

Well mother, everything is going on as usual. At the present time I am taking a special course in range finding, which I like very much, and the weather has improved wonderfully since the New Year came in, hardly any rain at all and quite warm.

Now mother dear I guess I will stop for this time and will write again soon. Give my best regards to all inquiring friends and best love to father, Fenton and your own dear good self. I remain as ever your loving son,
 RAY.
 No. 423157
 No. 2 Co. 30th Res. Batt. C. E. F.,
 Hythe, Kent, Eng.

WOMEN TO HELP CLEAN STREETS

"Because women are the only persons who know how to clean house," Street Commissioner Fetherstone of New York City is going to permit five of them to get on his street cleaning force and what they can do at cleaning up Greater New York. "New York is nothing more than a large private house," remarked the commissioner, and as women are natural housekeepers and also trained house cleaners, he expects better results from them than from an entire board of men. Women have been saying for a long time that municipalities are only extensions of private houses. Their contention for movements is based upon the fact that here women are only fulfilling the same duties, on a large scale, which for generations they have been fulfilling on a small scale. Women believe that they can make good in such positions, and those five inspectors from New York will be watched with considerable interest.

DINED WITH KAISER LUNCHEON BY YANKEES

LONDON, Feb. 22.—The man who dined with the kaiser" whose experiences at the banquet at Nish have been greatly featured by the Daily Mail, was the guest of honor at the American Luncheon Club today. He wouldn't give his name.
 "I suppose I'm a spy but not against this side," was the assertion he made. The burden of his remarks was that he was glad to be safe in London, for he expected to get short shift if he were ever caught by the Germans or their allies, for he had represented himself as a neutral journalist.
 He is distinctly Jewish in appearance, has dark, curly hair, wears glasses, is rather pale, slight in build of medium height, and speaks with a broken accent.
 "I was not near enough to the Kaiser at the banquet to kill him," he said, but if I had done so I wouldn't be here now. When I got the opportunity to have a seat at the banquet through the aid of the Bulgarian press officials, I said to myself that it was worth a thousand pounds to Lord Northcliffe."
 Lord Northcliffe had sent him through the Balkans and Asia Minor. Until it became known recently that the "man who dined with the Kaiser"

DAILY SELECTIONS FOR GUARDIAN READERS

Furnished by W. S. Louson.

DEFEATED BY WINNING.

Most successes in this world are failures. For the things in which most persons try to succeed are contrary to God's will. It was a keen comment recently made by a political speaker that there is no greater defeat in all the world than to work for a thing that is wrong, and to win. To be defeated in wrong-doing is less of a defeat than to succeed in wrong doing. God often helps us by causing our wrong plans to fail. But we cannot or will not keep this up always; and if we are persistent enough we are pretty certain to force through our worst defeat, by getting what we are after. Such a reward is a poor thing; but it is the best that can be given. To be able to begin to praise God for some of our experiences that have looked like crushing defeats. For these were only His invitations to enter upon the success that succeeds.

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 Sealed Packets Only - Never in Bulk

is not an American, a movement was on foot among Americans who have business on the continent to ask the state department to cancel the man's passport if he proved to be an American, for they feared he would jeopardize their lives by his activities. On a previous occasion he had masqueraded as a Swiss chocolate salesman.
 MONTREAL, Feb. 21.—Isabella Dominican, a coloured servant, confessed to-day that she had murdered Mrs. Matthews, Shuter Street, whose body was discovered a few days ago. The woman claims Mrs. Matthews struck her and she grabbed her by the throat and strangled her.

"Satisfying and sustaining" is the verdict of the Canadian people with respect to
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 made from Southern corn by our secret process which retains all the nutritive elements of the corn which are delightful to the taste.
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 Let us send you some new insurance facts.
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 Don't take any chances with poor inferior paint—don't run the risk of using merely "good" paint. Know the paint you buy and buy the paint you know for a certainty will give perfect satisfaction, use
 Brandram-Henderson "English"—THE PERFECT PAINT
 A big supply of new color cards are here now—they're free—call in today and get some.
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 Then insure in good strong stock companies, which never contest an honest claim such as is represented by
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 Charlottetown

Reduction in Odd Size Rubbers
 Ladies' Rubbers 1st quality, sizes 2 1/2 and 3 50c
 Men's " sizes 6 1-2, 9 1-2, 11 and 12 69c
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 Sizes 2 1-2, 3, 3 1-2, 5 1-2, 6 1-2 and 7
 Men's One Buckle Overshoes 6, 7, 8, at \$1.60 now \$1.25
 " Two " 6, 7, 8, at \$2.25 now 1.65
 A job lot of Women's and Boy's Felt Overs \$1.50 now 1.00
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